CONTINGENT EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF THE

Office of the Secretary of the Interior

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, eeven thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of packing and distributing the congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars. General Land Office :

For each system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land offices; binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, sixty-two thousand dollars. For cash system and military patents, under laws pr

d act thirty and the control of Virginia and the control of the satisfaction of Virginia and the control of the

Pension Office

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairin

For stationery, binding bocks, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, ten thousand dollars. For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty land act of third March, one thousand eight hun-dred and fifty-five: For engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, stationery, blank books for Register's office, furniture, and miscella-neous items, ten thousand dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS

For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinoi and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisian at the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred

For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundre

Goldans.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon ad the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, inclu-ding pay of messenger, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washing ton Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand

Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidenta expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor ground of New York Expenses, two thousand hye hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebruska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

three hundred dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, feel and incidental expenses, three thousand

dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah, and
the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in Utah, fuel,
stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand
five hundred dollars. For compensation of the compensation of the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri ve hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

or compensation of the Secretary of War, and the derks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his affice, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, thirteen thousand six hun

office of the Adjutant General, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, on bounty land service, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the elerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, five thousand two hundred

For compensation of the cierks, messenger, and laborer in the office of Topographical Engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

n of the clerks and messenger in th For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the effice of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand two hundred

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPART

Office of the Secretary of War :

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, extra-clerk nire, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred

Office of the Adjutant General :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscella-items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellane tems, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellane Office of the Commissary General

For blank books, binding, mationery, and miscellanus items, one thousand two hundred dollars. Office of the Chief Pragincer :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellane ous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General

For blank books, binding, stationery, and misc us items, four hundred dollars. Office of Colonel of Ordnance :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellane ous items, nine hundred dollars. Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellane us items, one thousand two hundred dollars. FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTH-WEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand six

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four th

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS For compensation of superintendent, four watchmand two laborers for said building, three thousand eighundred and fifty dollars.
For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellane items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

NAVY PETARTMENT

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau et Navy Yards and Docks, and the clerks, escentific, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

ensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ord res and Hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and over in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and

abover in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and erty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Con-truction, Equipment and Repairs, and of the Engineer a-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and labovers in his flice, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dol-

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and labor-r in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eight thou-and eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medi-ine and Surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer a his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dol-ters.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPART

Office Secretary of the Navy :

For blank books, binding, stattonery, newspapers, per oficals, and miscellaneous hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks : For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hus

Bureau of Ordnauce and Hydrography

For blank books, stationery, and miscelleven hundred and fifty dollars. Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, aiscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous item

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous iter our hundred and fifty dollars. FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTH WEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen of the southwater the southwater than the southwater that the southwater than the southwater that the southwater than the southwater that the southwater than the southwater that the southwater

For contingent expenses of said building, vis: For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, thre Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messenger assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said de partment, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SAID DEPARTMENT For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, day watchman and for miscellaneous tiems, for repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, white-washing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, fifteen thousand dollars.

GENERAL POST OFFICE EXTENSION For watchmen, engineer, (for steam engines,) laborer uel, gas, candles, repairs of furniture, and for miscells teous items, seven thousand dollars.

PRINTING FOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS For paper and printing for the executive department actuding the paper, printing, and binding the Biennia legister and the annual statement of commerce and nay gation of the United States, and the paper and printing if the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-eigh the annual estimates of appropria

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADEL For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melt-

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melte and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-fou thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

housand dollars.
For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the nint, three hundred dollars.
For transportation of bullion from New York assay the total Vertex center under or comage, ten thousand

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, mell refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twentyand dollars.
For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred an

sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-three do lars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK. alaries of officers and clerks, twenty four the

ven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty-five thousand dollars. AT NEW ORLEANS

For calaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, cointre, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thou and three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, thirty-four thousand dollars. For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-six housand five hundred dollars. AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and erk, six thousand dollars. For wages of workmen, two thousand six hundred dol

AT DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA. For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, anderk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, x thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thou

sand dollars. For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, ten thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF UTAH. For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary

seven thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thought bundred dollars. TERRITORY OF WASHINGT

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary in thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thoughts.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For deficiencies in the contingent expenses of Kansus being the amount incurred during the administration o government by J. W. Denver on that account, two thou sand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty

JUDICIARY.

For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salarice of the district judges, one hundred and en thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thou-and dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Cofumbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the crimi-nal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For salaries of the Attorney General one assistant to be employed in his office and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars: Proceeds, That the Attorney General, in place of the six clerks now employed in his office, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one assistant, learned in the law, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars two third class clerks, and salaries of sixteen hundred dollars; and that the said Attorney General he authorized, when necessary, to employ tendomais each; and one second class clerk, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars; and that the said Attorney General be authorized, when necessary, to employ temporary clerks: Fronded, That the allowances to such temporary clerks shall in no one year exceed one thousand dollars: Fronded, also, That all moneys hereafter drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney General shall be disbursed by such disbursing officer as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding for the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For furriture and bookcases for office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of deficient State reports for the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditure in the disposal of private land claims in California, te thousand dollars.

For sverial and other extraordinary expenses of California and other extraordinary expenses of California.

thousand dollars.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, forty thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and for feltures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and previous yeths; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offence committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

ANNUPTIES AND GRANTS.

To Elizabeth C. Perry, per act second March, eighteen undred and twenty-one, three hundred and twelve dol-us and fifty cents.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollans, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salary of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk of treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, as depositary, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and assbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer duafts. Proceeder, That no part of

forty-six, five thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: Provided, That no part of aid sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For salaries of mine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamponts, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from he sale of public lands in the several States and Terri

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys, two hundred and seveny-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers f public meneys, thirty-five thousand eight hundred ollars.

ollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, sety-three thousand three hundred dollars. PENITENTIARY.

For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the messenger to the office of the ommissioner of Public Buildings, and for his services in

be in lieu of all other compensation, one thousand dolother contingent expenses of the office of the Commis-sioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water sets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dol

lars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-two laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thou-

sand two bundred dollars or compensation of the keeper of the western gate tol square, eight hundred and feventy-six dollars. For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars. For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House, one thousand two hundred dol-lars.

lars.
For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.
For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.
For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.
For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.
For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dol-lars.

lars.

And to repay to the corporation of Washington the compensation of twenty policemen from the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-

For compensation of twenty policemen in the city of Washington, to be appointed in the same manner as thanxiliary guard are now appointed, thirteen thousan For furnace keeper at the President's House, six hun

red dollars.

For deficiency in printing for first session of thirty-fifth longress, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seveny-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For deficiency in paper for second session of the thirtyith Congress, seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars.

For deficiency in printing for the second session of the thirty fifth Congress, sixty-two thousand two hundred and tifty dollars For deficiency in the appropriation for the compensa-tion and mileage of senators during the present Congress, six thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and And be if further enocied, That the authority given

eighteen hundred and fifty seven, to pay out at the Mint the cents authorized and directed by said act to be coined, in exchange for the fractional parts of the dollar there-in named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively, shall be, and the same hereby is, extended to two years from and after the twenty-first day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty nice, and no lower or

hundred and fifty-nine, and no longer. See 3. And he b further model. That after the expira-tion of the present session of Congress, when any docu-ment shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of ment shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, whether the copies ordered to be the reserved (ugular) number or additional (extra) numbers, the entire printing of such documents shall be done by the printer of that house which arts ordered the same; and the house so first ordering the same shall infinediately motify the other house of such order. And the Superificencent of Public Printing is hereby directed, in all cases where any document has been ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, to cause the order of the house hast making the order to print such document to be executed by the printer of the house hist ordering the same, and to further casts the other house for the frust ordering the same, and to further casts the other house to be furnished with the number ordered by it; and in no case shall more than one thousand five hundred and fifty copies, as reserved (regular) numbers be ordered by either house; and the one thousand five hundred and fifty copies, as reserved (regular) numbers, shall be distributed by the officers of the house first ordering the printing of the same to the same persons and in the same manner as such numbers heretofore ordered by both houses have been distributed; and in all such cases the payment for composition shall be the same dered by both houses have been distributed; and in an assuch cases the payment for composition shall be the same as though the printing had been ordered by but one House: Provided That the office of printer either to the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be transferable either directly or indirectly and any attempt to sell or transfer either of said offices, or any sale or transfer the same shall covering as a vecation and abundances.

or transfer either of said offices, or any sale or transfer of the same, shall operate as a vacation and abandonment of the said offices or either of them.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents on mechan-ice, hereafter to be made to the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives, to be prepared and submitted in such man-ner as that the plates and drawings necessary to illustrate cach subject shall be inserted so as to comprise the entire report in one volume, not to exceed eight hundred pages. Approved 3 March 1859.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monbay, March 7, 1859. On motion of Hon. Robert J. Walker, Frederick Hall,

esq., of California, was admitted an attorney and coursellor of this court. sellor of this court.

No. 66. George Kendall et al., plaintiffs in error, vs.
Joseph S. Winsor. In error to the circuit court United
States for the district of Rhode Island. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the court, aftirming the judg ment of the said circuit court in this cause with cost

and interest.

No. 63. Dickerson B. Morehouse, plaintiff in error, a No. 53. Discretion B. Morenouse, parametric retor, very Wm. A. Phelps. In error to the superire court of the State of Illinois. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said supreme court with coats, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this

No. 57. John W. Brittan, appellant, es. Wm. Barnaby, claimant of the ship "Alboni," her tackle, &c. Appeal from the circuit court United States for the northern district of California. Mr. Justice Wayne deivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of he said circuit court with costs, and remanding the use for further proceedings in conformity to the opin-

on of this could.

No 68. Alton R. Easton, plaintiff in error, 2s Thos Salisbury. In error to the supreme court of the State Missouri. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion the court, affirming the judgment of the said supreme ourt in this cause with costs.
No. 1. Stephen V. R. Ableman, plaintiff in error, es.
herman M. Booth: and
No. 23. The United States, plaintiffs in error, es. Sher

man M. Booth. Error to the supreme court of the State
of Wisconsin. Mr. Chief Justice Tancy delivered the
opinion of the court, reversing the judgments of the said
appreme court and remanding the causes for further procedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion

cedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 24. Lloyd N. Rogers, administrator of Eliza Park No. 24. Lloyd N. Rogers, administrator of Eliza Park Park Latis, et al., appellants, rs. Joseph E. Law, by Mary Robinson, his next friend. And

No. 27. Lloyd N. Rogers, administrator of Eliza Park Park Latis et al., appellants, rs. Joseph E. Law, by Mary Robinson, his next friend. Appeals from the circuit court traited States for the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Lean delivered the opinion of the court, dismissing these causes with costs.

No. 58. The White Water Valley Canal Company, appellants, rs. Henry Vallette, et al. Appeal from the circuit court United States for the District of Indiana. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the court, overuling the motion of Mr. N. C. McLean of counsel for the appellant for an order on the trustee to pay the counsel

ppellant for an order on the trustee to pay the counse

appellant for an order on the trustee to pay the counsel out of the tand in this case.

No. 242. The United States, appellants, es. Charles Fossat. The argument of the motion of Mr. Bayard to lismiss this case on the ground that the decree of the district court is not a final decree, was commenced by Mr. Bayard in support thereof and continued by Mr. Attorney General Back in opposition thereto. Adjourned until tomorrow 11 o'cleck. A. M.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1859. Edward L. Norfolk, et. The United States The claim United States to futnish and put in operation at a certain time all the machinery for the rope-walk at Memphis. The machinery was prepared according to contract, in Salem, Massachusetts, and transported to Memphis, with a large number of mechanics to put it up, but the buildings were not prepared by government to receive it for nearly a year after the time appointed. This is a claim for damages incurred by delay extra expenses arising therefrom, and interest, amounting in all to about \$49,000. Hon. F. P. Stanton opened the argument for the claimant; and, on his concluding, the court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SPRING FASHION, 1859. HAVE now ready for exhibition and sale, an en-tirely new and elegant style of gentlemen's bats for agring. JAS. Y. DAVIS. Mar 6—34 Successor to Todd & Co. Mar 6-31

LINE ART DISTRIBUTION !- Fifty prizes of Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Chromo-Lithographs, an agraphs, either framed or clegantly mounted. Fifty prizesces 55 each.

o drawing to take place on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1859, at FHILP's Fine Art Gallery,
322 Prancylvania arenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

WANTED.—A Spanish gentleman wishes to give practical lessons in Spanish to exchange for some in Italian and German with any gentleman or gentlemen conversant with those languages. His address can be acceptanted at the Union office.

Jon 26—415.

MANSION HOUSE. FORMERLY THE EBBITT HOUSE, Near corner of F and Fourteent WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES - The subscribers have received from St. Louis lo Robes!—The subscribers have received from St. Louis rge tot of superior Buffalo Robes, which they are selling very chea Jan 6—d. JAS. C. MCGURE & CO.

WILLIAM T. DOVE & CO., 3th street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania as BEG leave to announce to the citizens of Washington that they are now prepared to execute any order

PLUMBING, GAS, AND STEAM FITTING

The respective branches will be under the super framen from the North, where practical experi a familiar with all the modern improvements, spared neither trouble nor expense to procure

WM. T. DOVE & CO. are now prepared to exe-(More on 9th street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania greense.) re may be formi a complete assortment of chandeliers, steam, and water fixtures.

IN PRESS—History of the Life and Times of James Madison, by Hon. W. C. Riess, in 2 cols. evo. Vol. 1-t will be ready in May next. Besten: Little, Brown, & Co. Fyb 23-2w Sac. 2. And be a partner enough, That the analysis of by the sixth section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved February twenty-one,

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY, MARCH S.

Business Notice.

ADMINISTRATIONS AND THEIR DEFAMERS

The protracted civil agitations in France, which senced in 1841, and ended in 1848 by the overthrow of the dynasty of Louis Philippe and establishment of the socialist and agrarian government of Lodru Rollin and his confreres, were conducted in the same manner, and on the same general plan with those pursued by the opposition now assailing the Adinistration of the democratic party. Radical doctrines on the subject of property, contempt of the authority of law, and derision of all conservative principles and asures, are as actively disseminated in the northrn States, at this time, by anti-slavery leagues, under-ground railroad corporations, woman's rights as-sociations, and "higher law" politicians and preachers as ever they were in France; and it is mournful to effect that the demoralization of the public mind on all these questions is as complete in many districts of that region as they were, at the time we have al luded to, in the land which has atoned so bitterly for its folly under the iron and welcomed despotism of the Second Napoleon.

All annalist of that period of French history has

described with graphic power the manner in which the French people were alienated from their constititional government by the unscrupulous politicians who devoted themselves to the fell work of sys ematic agitation. M. Guizot was then at the head of the French ministry, one of the greatest states nen that France ever boasted. We quote a single assage from the historian in question: "They lent all their efforts to one object, and that Was to DISCREDIT THE GOVERNMENT IN THE GENERAL orings. The tactics pursued were to represent the overnment on all occasions-in the press, at public nquets, in the daily journals-as utterly and irretrievably corrupt, and the State as ruled by a com-

naintained place at any hazard," &c., &c. There is a striking similarity between the tactics now pursued by the opposition politicians of our own country, and those, thus described in this extract, which were pursued by the socialists of France is achinations which resulted in the overthrow of a onstitutional monarchy and in the firm and permapent establishment of as rigid a despotism as now exists among the monarchies of Europe. M. Guizot, in one of his greatest orations

nation of greedy, shameless officeholders and bare-

faced ministers who, for their own sollish purposes,

ounced during that period in defence of his adminstration from the assaults of the opposition, as cribes the public danger to one of its true causes, in remark which applies with striking force to the existing state of affairs in American politics, when ne said : "The real danger of the country, its preailing vice, is not corruption, it is the want of great ublic men, of those men who are the living and imnortal expression of great ideas, of great passions, of great courage." It cannot be denied, it is painfully patent to the conviction of the whole American people, that if but a few such men had stood orth for the honor and glory of the country. n each house of the Congress just expired, the ountry would not have witnessed the miserable anrchy and imbecility which marked its whole progress, the barrenness of all healthful result which followed its deliberations, or the destruction and ruin to great interests of the public which it left in

This charge of corruption against officers of government new forms the chief staple of harangue with opposition writers and speakers. The Kansas issue has died of inanition, the Wilmot proviso has given up the ghost, and the public disgust will not tolerate further campaigning on these miserable, unprofitable, and stale subjects. There is but one other resource left to the men of small ideas, of no principles, and of desperate appetite for power; and that is to charge that the officers of the government are as disbonest as they themselves would be if in their places. The condition of the opposition in this respect is very much now what it was shortly after the accession of General Jackson to the presidency. They had no great measures of pubic policy of their own to recommend. They were unable to find any feasible objections to the measures and policy of General Jackson. So that their only recourse was, to fall back upon the idea of corruption, and abuse his administration in choice billingsgate, as little better than expert pickoockets; precisely in the manner in which their opyists are now endeavoring to criminate the ad-

pinistration of Mr. Buchanan. We have before us a copy of the "National Jour al," a newspaper printed in this city in 1830 in opposition to the administration of that period. It pours out upon the heads of the old Hero and his cabinet as much gall and foul abuse as the filthiest New York journals now vomit forth every day into the sewers of that unclean city, against Mr. Buchanan and his administration. We copy as a sample of these criminations against Old Hickory, which we all know he survived, the following extract, in which he is charged with subsidizing the greater portion of the influential press

"The foregoing incomplete list shows that General Jackson has appointed to public offices forty-nine persons connected with the press. On its being viewed in connexion with the public accounts, the following facts will appear

with the public accounts, the hollowing facts will appear.

"The annual amount of public money paid to four only of the editors, &c., thus rewarded, which four were among the conductors of a single paper, is upwards of res rhouses five herebear politicas, viz. \$2,000 to N. Green, \$2,000 to A. Dunlap, \$4,400 to D. Henshaw, and \$2,126 26 to T. Dexter—all concerned in the Boston Statesman, the leading proper in favor of General Jackson in the State of Massachusetts. State of Massach To nine of those editors, &c., the annual amount of

To time of those editors, &c., the annual amount of public money paid is about rEMENTSTRYE HIGUSAND BOLLARS, viz. \$3,000 to Isaac Hill, \$3,000 to Kendall, \$3,321 34 to Wagner, \$3,000 to Noah, \$2,264 40 to Carr, and to N. Green, Dunlap, Henshaw, and Dexter the respective sums already stated.

"To twenty-one of those editors, &c., the annual amount of public noney will is unwards, of receive one of those editors, &c., the annual amount of public noney will is unwards, of of public money paid is upwards of FORTY-ONE THOMSAND BOLLARS, viz: \$2,000 to Niles, \$1,699 83 to Danforth, \$1,686 85 to Dauby, \$1,500 to Mechan, \$1,400 to Him-ter, \$1,316 97 to Dawson, \$1,233 50 to Greenleaf, \$1,-150 to Johnston, \$1,000 to Rives, \$1,000 to Frilley, \$1,000 to Bull, \$1,000 to Handy, and to N. Green, Dun-

lap, Henshaw, Dexter, J. Hill, Kendall, Wagner, Noah

In another article the same sheet, which is now forgotten, thus ridicules the failure of Gen. Jackson to carry his favorite measures in an obstinate

son to carry his favorite measures in an obstinate and ill-natured Congress:

"Sinss or rise Tries.—The Senate have set saide Gen. Jackson's appointment of a consul general to the Barbary powers, and the House of Representatives have taid on the table the bill for the relief, as it is called, of Mrs. Decator. It is not yet generally known what effect these two pills have had on the present Executive. The andacity of Congress in disapproving any of he acts or recommendations will probably bring his infallibility into serious question. Two favorite objects have been frustrated, and the House of Representatives has been especially presumptuous in striking from his message its Corinthian pillar."

The editor's own cornucopia of gall, it seems, was nsufficient to supply what was due to the reprobate Gen. Jackson, and he calls in the aid of a cor respondent's pen-a correspondent from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who helped him thuswise :

county, Pennsylvania, who helped him thuswise:

"The impressions made to this part of the world by
the late incidents at Washington, and especially the los
of moral weight and respectability by most of the members of the Cabinet, which is not counterbalanced by any
superiority in the remainder, are very unfavorable to the
whole administration; in fine, it is evident, that a government in the principal departments of which there is
neither wisdom nor virtue cannot endure beyond its
first legal limitation. The prospects of the Vice President
have declined greatly indeed, in general estimation, in
this State; and, in proportion to this decline, seems to be
the elevation of Mr. Clay, whose popularity is evidently
increasing."

The result somewhat falsified the vaticinations of the shrewd correspondent, the administration of Gen. Jackson having managed to "endure beyond its first legal limitation," and the expected elevation of Mr. Clay having failed to take place. Gen. Jackson. we repeat, survived these assults of an editor and ournal long forgotten, and we venture to predict that the memory of Mr. Buchaman will also be cherished by the country long after the present defamers of his character and policy have sunk into the oblivion which awaits them.

THE "PRIVILEGED" QUESTION OF THE HOUSE Mr. Grow, and the republicans, got an idea by the ail when they determined that the postal system of the United States was a revenue system. All the country were debating the question whether it is possible and desirable to make the post office establishment a self-sustaining service or not? The Senate thought it ought to be done; and appended an amendment to the appropriation for that departnent increasing the rates of letter postage. They and the right to do so; but the dignity of the House was offended. They thought they saw halfconcealed in the proposition a plan of increasing the revenues to the wants of the treasury. If they had been able to prove to the country that the fivecent postage proposed by the Senate would even pay the necessary expenses of the establishment, they would have performed a good work. But, in fact, there is not, and there will not be under any system which is likely to be ordained, a cent of le gitimate postal revenue for the treasury. The Patent Office is regulated by law, and fees are required in nearly all the departments, which go into the treasury. Is it the constitutional right of the House to originate all such bills? Fees are collected by consuls and paid into the treasury. May the Senate not introduce a consular bill? The absurdity of the House pretension was abundantly exhibited by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Phelps. The latter gentleman quo-

ted the constitution in these words: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

Now was the bill named a revenue bill? The 8th ection of the constitution defines what was contemplated by the limitation thus:

"Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes,

Is an amendment to the Post Office appropriation oill changing and raising the rates of postage a evenue measure within the meaning of this law? We do not believe that the House so considered it. They had some other object in view, then, than the vindication of their constitutional rights. Their dignity was not surely so wounded that they could not be satisfied by the rejection of the Senate's proposition. They proceeded not to vote upon that proposition, nor to disencumber the bill of its objectionable feature; but to send it all back to the Senate, tion on account of the alleged fact that the upper house had assumed to originate a revenue measure They went further. They framed a new bill through a conference committee, and proposed to violate the rules of both houses by passing it without reading. which was presented to the Senate a few minutes before the adjournment, too late for deliberative action upon it by the latter body. Did this remedy indicate a sensitiveness concerning the integrity of the government? If the Senate had invaded the constitutional rights of the House in one particular, was the evil to be cured by an open disregard of all settled rules of legislation? It would appear from the facts of the case that the House was infinitely more sensitive and alive to individual than to high political considerations. They snubbed the Senate for an alleged violation of the organic law, and then proceeded in the coolest manner to set aside the rules of both houses, which were as binding as the provision giving them the exclu sive right to originate revenue measures. But we return. The postage system is no revenue system, and Mr. Grow's resolution was intended, in our judgment, only to involve the two houses in a controversy, and thus defeat the postal sp propriation bill, and stop the mail service. That is all there is of it. The new bill sent to the Senate could not be passed without a clear violation of legislative duty. They had but forty minutes of the ses-

hended. Recovered. Senator Thomson, of New Jersey, confined for several days to his room by a severe indisposition, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his seat in the

sion left to read the bill and consider it-a measure

involving the expenditure of twenty millions of del-

lars and the time was insufficient for even the first

service. The bill might have contained an appro-

priation of five millions of dollars to Mr. Grow him

self to pay him for his efforts to stop one of the most

important branches of the public service. Yet Mr

Grow can say the Senate defeated the House bill.

To make the latter responsible for such defeat would be to copy the wisdom of the Spanish officials at

Havana, who hold a witness of a crime responsible

for the deed until the real perpetrator is appre-

Calcornia, it is estimated, contains half a million of people, and San Francisco 70,000.